



The Work of The Red Cross

By Clara Barton

"That Little Meeting at Geneva"—Red Cross Work in Foreign Countries—No Red Cross in Our Civil War—Flag a Compliment to Switzerland—No Religious Preferences Indicated—Not Connected with "Red Cross" Secret Societies—Japan an Advanced Red Cross Nation—How Interest in the Work Was Stimulated in America—Relief Rendered at Times of National Calamity—In Wartime.

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The name of Clara Barton is known throughout the world through her efforts to alleviate the horrors of war. She was president of the American National Red Cross from its organization in 1881 to 1904. During the American civil war she did relief work on the battlefields. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and 1871 she was associated with the International Red Cross. She has represented the United States in many international conferences. During the Russian famine of 1892 and the Armenian massacres of 1896 she distributed relief. At the time of the Spanish-American war she carried relief to Cuba.

It is probable that there are few terms in general use among us, or few subjects so frequently referred to of which as little is correctly known as the so-called Red Cross.

The causes for this obscurity are many. Among the great movements of civilization the Red Cross is comparatively new. It is of foreign birth, consequently its literature is in foreign languages and in many languages, while we are notably a one-language people. The subject with which it was born to deal—namely, human warfare, was, until the Spanish-American war, experimentally unknown to our present generation, and the desire for and the certainty of a perpetual peace for the future had begotten an indifference, not to say repulsion, in the minds of the public, which turned it instinctively—often impatiently—away from all topics bearing upon the subject of war.

The history of the world is largely a history of its wars and through the 4,000 years, until three and a half centuries ago, there is no official record of any movement to lessen the woes of those who fought them. At that date a medical service was attached to armies, and was thought to be sufficient for any emergency that could ever arise. Through all the terrible wars of Napoleon I. this service was never changed, increased or questioned. But when the doors of Scutaria opened for Florence Nightingale and her 40 nurses, the flood of light which followed them revealed serious defects. Still so slow is the march of improvement that the war of Lombardy in 1859 showed no amendment.

On June 24 of that same year the armies of Napoleon III., equipped with every facility then known to military medical science, stood face to face with the foe in northern Italy, 300,000 combatants in a line five leagues in length, and fought 16 hours without cessation or rest. The horrors of the field, through the suffering of its wounded from want of care—scarcely one surgeon for 50 men, bleeding, fainting and famishing—were witnessed by a humane Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, who stayed his traveling carriage in the vicinity of the battle and worked among the wounded. The memories of the suffering he had witnessed, haunted him, until at length he wrote and published them, and the "Souvenir de Solferino" in a few months had been translated into the leading languages of the world, and lay on the tables and on the hearts of the best of Europe.

The seed had been well sown, and in 1863 it took root in a conference at Geneva, Switzerland, which sought to find if some way could be devised to lessen the needless suffering of soldiers on the field, which seemed to be largely the result of customary military restrictions. It was proved that no army ever had been found equal to the needs of its wounded in a battle. It was equally decided that this never could be, as no army could move, march and fight, while burdened with sufficient medical material or personnel to meet the needs of its wounded in and after a battle. The remedy suggested struck a blow at one of the strongest, time-honored rules of war—namely, that no civilian be allowed upon a field, especially in time of battle; the proposition of the conference being that societies of civilians be

formed in the various countries, whose duty it should be to provide whatever might be lacking in the medical department of an army in the field, either of material or personnel, and whose privilege it should be, to go under proper restrictions, and use them.

The plan further proposed that each country should have one central society, that this society should have the power to form other societies, to provide surgeons and equip them, to establish hospitals, to train nurses; in short, to be a civil arm of war in the name of humanity. If wars must exist—or, rather, while they must exist—for no one saw any immediate way of preventing them. Further, it proposed that these societies should keep themselves prepared to accompany their respective armies, with the same readiness for emergencies as those in the pay of the state, and yet they would be no expense to the state nor to any but themselves. Singularly, of this conference of only 36 persons 18 were official delegates, representing 14 powerful governments. The historian has aptly said that "the eyes of all Europe were turned toward that little meeting at Geneva."

Kindly keep in mind the date—1863, just the middle of our civil war. Three thousand miles away, we knew little of European movements; in war ourselves, we had little time to study them. Our sanitary commission was struggling into active life and Europe knew nothing of it. The Red Cross had not even a name. Please let this answer the mistaken, misleading and constantly recurring question of the "Red Cross in our civil war." There was none.

That conference of 1863 accomplished prodigies of successful labor within a year. It drew into its compact the concurrence of two-thirds of the important countries of Europe, which proceeded to establish aid or central societies for relief in war; as, for instance, Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia, six German states, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Denmark. Although thorough advocates, these societies were merely single-handed and national, each ready to act with all humanity and generosity to friend and foe; but there was no bond between them; internationally they had no existence. The established laws of war held its impenetrable mantle over them and internationally there was no link between these civil aid societies and the military of even their own countries. The surgeons whom they would send could still be captured, their wounded could be left on the field to suffer and die, the material could become the spoil of the conqueror; hospitals could be robbed and their inmates either left destitute or dragged off to prison, according to the caprice of the conqueror. International law sanctioned these things.

It was clearly, therefore, international law that must be remedied in this respect. This conference of 1863 bravely called for another to be held in 1864, which should take on the character of a convention, consisting exclusively of delegates from the crowned heads and rulers of the world—the makers of war—armed with treaty powers, regarding the conduct of armies in the field and the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. This convention was held at Geneva in August, 1864.

A compound international treaty was entered into, known as the treaty of Geneva, for the aid of the sick and wounded of armies. The first clause of this remarkable document of ten articles strikes the keynote of all that was sought, by declaring neutral all persons disabled on a field, all persons properly authorized to care for them, as surgeons, chaplains, attendants, all materials sent or designed for the use of the wounded in hospitals and the hospitals themselves. Wounded prisoners were to be given up if desired; the sick and wounded were to be taken care of regardless of nationality, friend and foe receiving the same care from all belligerents. A sign was created by which all persons engaged in the relief of the wounded of either army might be known. All material, as food, clothing and vehicles, having this sign, should be sacred from capture. One flag bearing this sign was instituted for all military hospitals and all hospitals flying that flag should be held sacred from attack.

To return to the national societies. Strengthened by the convention of 1864, and the protection of the treaty, no time was lost by them. In 1866 Austria, Italy and Germany afforded opportunity for trial. The hard field of Sadowa testified as to their need; Italy and Germany were in the treaty; Austria was not.

That made no difference in the treatment of Austria's wounded. Paribut fed and dressed the wounds of 600 to 800 a day for two months, regardless of friend or foe.

In 1870 under Napoleon III. France marched to its eastern borders, while Germany watched the Rhine. Both were leading Red Cross nations. The German Red Cross, like its army, was ready. Its central committee received and applied \$10,000,000 as an aid to the medical department of the army. The Red Cross of France, like its army, was not ready, and yet its alacrity surprised the world. In one month France raised and equipped 17 movable field hospitals, which were sent to the army and went with it to Sedan. During the siege and commune at Paris a vast number of sick and wounded soldiers had been massed together and the famine of the last days of the siege rendered their condition pitiable beyond description. The Red Cross, by full approval of the Prussian authorities, removed 10,000 of these and brought back 9,000 prisoners from Germany. I speak of these from personal observation and participation.

In July, 1876, Serbia and Montenegro entered Turkey. All were in the treaty. The Turkish officials, intelligent and educated, understood the origin of the Red Cross and respected it, but prudently feared to place a cross in the sight of their ignorant, fanatical soldiery, and the Red Crescent was substituted, which remains until to-day. In 1877 Russia came down and crossed the Danube. Plevna tells its terrible tale. The Serbian Red Cross, young and poor, established its wonderful hospital at Belgrade and Roumania nursed 1,042 wounded Turks. Fifteen million dollars in Red Cross relief was spent by Russia alone.

The Japanese are one of the most advanced Red Cross nations, the emperor being the active head of the central society. Their work for the relief of suffering during the late war with Russia aroused the wonder and admiration of the world.

Of civil wars there has been no end. Italy had its Garibaldi and papal war. Spain had its Carlist war. Russia led its armies to the region of Persia and its Red Cross sent 117 persons after them, who followed the advanced guard, six being wounded and 12 killed.

The Dutch established its Red Cross in the Malay war in 1878. Bolivia and Peru entered the treaty during their civil wars of 1879 to 1881.

In the early Transvaal war the Boers, without being in the treaty, lived up to its highest precepts.

Civil wars are usually considered the most cruel and yet, singularly, the Carlist war in Spain was said to have been exempt from cruelties; doctors and nurses were respected, prisoners were well treated and even the wounded insurgents were set at liberty at Pamplona. Spain has always regarded its Red Cross and even in the height of the Spanish-American war sent its official testimonial of regard to the president of the Red Cross of America.

It will be recalled that although officially invited to every conference the United States was too sadly occupied to give attention to anything outside itself, until the close of our civil war. Then it was too worn, tired and glad of the end of war to ever want to hear of it again. Thus it happened that when Dr. Henry W. Bellows, the great apostle of war relief, and president of our sanitary commission, having come in contact with the Red Cross at the Paris exposition in 1889, and perceiving its great utility, undertook to interest the American people and induce the government to unite with the treaty and actually formed a society, failed both with government and people, was compelled to abandon his society and relinquish his efforts. Foreign nations regretted this and continued their efforts to interest America. At length, in 1877, a second effort was made, during the administration of President Hayes, and continued successfully through a term of five years. In 1882, during the administration of President Arthur, following out the expressed desires of his lamented predecessor, Garfield, and the advice of his cabinet, the treaty was adopted by our government.

We had no wars, no battlefields to attract their sympathy and help, but we had great disasters constantly occurring, as pitiable oftentimes as a battle, and then it was our custom to call upon the government to give relief through appropriations from the treasury. Here was a legitimate opportunity to apply the first great principle of the Red Cross, namely, "people's help for national need." To this opportunity the perplexed committee turned and on presenting the treaty for acceptance it prayed the ratifying powers at Bern to accept the United States, with the privilege of relieving in great national calamities, other than war, confining its operations to disasters beyond local relief and requiring governmental aid. The committee frankly gave its reasons, admitting that it was an innovation. Still, the request was kindly considered and granted. Thus in 1882 America stood alone among the Red Cross treaty nations with the official privilege of rendering aid in great calamities in civil life.

America has a double responsibility. Its Red Cross is twofold—civil and military; both alike legitimate, both of the same origin, imposing the same duties. A few years ago the war victims of Manila were pouring into San Francisco in thousands, wounded, sick, poor and friendless. The Red Cross of California received every one, nursed, fed and helped them on. This was Red Cross war relief. At the same time the elements had devastated a great seaboard city, literally sweeping it into the ocean, drowned 10,000 of its people and left 20,000 homeless, ruined and desolate. The Red Cross entered there and by request took charge of its relief, working for months among the distressed victims, distributing the charities of the people, braving an atmosphere nearly fatal to health and life, and only left when the survivors could help themselves. This was civil Red Cross relief—the same organization, the same officers, the same society, the same work. Again, when San Francisco had been destroyed by earthquake and fire, the Red Cross helped to bear relief to it.

HOME VS. THE CITY

THAT IS WHAT THE HOME-TRADE PROBLEM AMOUNTS TO.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

If You Are Sending Your Dollars to the Mail-Order Houses You Are Battling Against the Home Town.

(Copyrighted, by Alfred C. Clark.) A far seeing, provident business man will not pursue a policy which is subversive of his best interests. He will not destroy his own house, neither will he jeopardize his business. He will observe the golden rule, not only in theory, but in practice, and its practical observation was never more needed than at the present time. Men dream about the "Golden Age" and yet, oftentimes pursue a policy which renders the dawn of that age an impossibility.

Within the horizon of every country resident there exists an evil which is yearly assuming greater proportions. We refer to the mail order business which last year amounted in money sent to Chicago alone to \$200,000,000. Two hundred million dollars diverted from its legitimate channel. Two hundred million dollars sent out to enrich those who were not needy, while those at home sorely in need of support were passed by coldly; the local trade was impoverished just to that extent. This golden trade reviving stream should have remained within its own channel, thus enriching its own soil, and causing desert places to bloom and blossom.

Many unemployed would have been engaged at living wages, households

country is the feeder of the city. This is only partially true. That doctrine has been preached till the text is threadbare. It would be much wiser for men to get a new text and talk and work the country up, then allow the city, including its mail order Octopus, to work its own problems awhile. This, instead of being selfishness, would be the finest order of common sense. A more marked feeling of brotherhood interest is sadly needed in the country on this particular point.

The rural population complain of lack of facilities and conveniences; in order to obviate this, let \$200,000,000 this coming year be disbursed among country merchants, among the humble storekeepers, then observe what will follow. The improvements would be marked. Social conditions would be greatly ameliorated. A new order would maintain in the home and over the broad acres of the farm and best of all, the social spirit of brotherhood would be felt as never before.

Listen to these thoughtful words from Gov. Folk, of Missouri: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do NOT BELIEVE in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is good enough for a man to SPEND HIS MONEY in. Patronize your own town papers, build them up, and they will build your town up in increased trade and greater opportunities."

These are the words of wisdom and foresight from a prudent, patriotic man. As it is to-day, these words are expressive of the opposite of what should be in many a country district. The mail order citizen may think he is gaining; the truth is he is sawing



The batteries of the catalogue houses are carrying destruction to the smaller cities and towns. Are you helping in this work of hurrying destruction to the local schools, churches and industries? Are you assisting in the distribution of mail-order literature and sending ammunition in the way of home dollars with which they will continue the campaign?

would have been cheered and hearts warmed; but no, it went to swell the dividends of surfeited, boastful city concerns.

The live and live doctrines were overlooked; its old-fashioned wholesomeness was utterly disregarded. The country merchant would have been engaged in his daily struggle, instead of battling at long odds against ostracism, adversity, big bills and meager receipts.

Think of \$200,000,000, ye who cause the catalogue houses to flourish as the cedars of Lebanon, and the green bay tree; remember that their prosperity is at the expense of your brother, the local merchant, and local progress. Then ask this pertinent question: Can we afford to play the game longer; can we longer stultify local interests?

This great evil affects every farmer, teacher and work hand, every home, every school, every church in every country community. It also touches the interests of the physician, preacher and pedagogue. It really robs the country merchant before his eyes, in a heartless way. He sees the freight yard crowded with consignments to individuals from great catalogue houses, and sadly does he look at his country store with its stock accumulating, for want of trade, and thus decreasing in value every day. Sadly too does he look at the refuge of bankruptcy hourly being hastened because his townsmen prefer the catalogue houses with its ubiquitous circulars. Those train loads of goods were bought with money that should have found its way into the honest hand of your local merchant, who has the good of your locality at heart, and who is expected to contribute liberally and continuously to very moral and benevolent institution in your midst. Then likewise remember this, that of all the millions thus sent to swell the coffers of houses in great cities, not one cent will ever return to bless your community; to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry or to educate the ignorant!

This is certainly a misguided, ill-advised policy; if self preservation is the first law of nature, the fact just stated should cause lovers of this country to think. Continue this policy and what follows? The value of real estate decreases, local improvements cease, material progress stops, the whole country suffers.

The money of a community represents in a business sense just so much possibility, and every honest occupation is injured in proportion as that is withheld or sent elsewhere. In a certain rural community, this official order and warning was issued: "Unless bad roads are fixed there will be no rural delivery at all." It is impossible to put roads in repair without money. This lack of means cannot be traced to poor crops, for the harvest just gathered in has been superabundant. Men cannot support and build up business concerns in distant cities without sacrificing the local good. Is it fair to establish the city by depriving the country of its just support?

Many hold forth the idea that the

off the limb upon which he sits. Disaster only can follow. The mail order citizen makes his money locally and scatters it abroad in a field where it is not needed; this is unfair to both the town and to its merchants. This shortsighted citizen complains of the size and character of his town paper, at the same time he pursues a policy, which tends to destroy both. Then, publishers ought to be careful how they exploit and give publicity to the mail order houses; even if they are paid well for the space, it reacts disastrously on the town's best prospects.

Let men stand by the local merchant, let them protect his interests, for they thus further their own. The town that made the man should be made by the man. This is fair to all. Let men ponder well this truth, that we are all interdependent; that the vein of brotherhood underlies the entire social and commercial fabric. That together we stand or fall; that the good of the country demands loyalty and practical cooperation.

ARTHUR M. FROEDEN.

Father's Fond Hopes Dashed.

"Times are changed," said Mark Twain, speaking of Washington. "I doubt if nowadays a man of Washington's unswerving integrity would be able to get on."

"A rich lawyer after dinner the other night went into his den for a smoke. He took down from his pipe rack a superb meerschaum, a Christmas present from his wife, but, alas, as he started to fill the pipe it came apart in his hands. The bowl had been broken in two and then carelessly stuck together."

"With loud growls of rage the lawyer rushed from his den and demanded to know who had broken his new meerschaum. His only son, a boy of 11, spoke up bravely.

"Father," he said, "I can not tell a lie. I did it."

"The lawyer praised the lad's Washingtonian veracity, but that night on his pillow he groaned and went on terribly about the incident."

"Heaven help me," he said, "it had been my wife's dearest wish to rear up my son to my own profession, but now—alas—alas—"

Fortunate Men of Prominence.

Admirers of great, rich or famous people often bestow their wealth upon the objects of their regard. The German emperor heads the list of lucky ones so favored. His receipts in money and real estate during the last ten years would, it is said, make a millionaire envious. Following precedent, a Hamburg merchant prince left more than \$1,000,000 to the emperor's chancellor, whom Kaiser William immediately created "Prince" Buelow. William Jennings Bryan recently came by wealth in the same way. In England Lord Alton has received \$100,000 from an admirer of his public career and Dr. Jameson inherits a sum one-fifth larger under the will of Mr. Beit. Queen Victoria was very fortunate in her admirers, of whom the wealthiest was Nield, who bequeathed to her the sum of \$1,250,000.

STATE ODDS AND ENDS

GUESTS RAN SCREAMING.

From the House When the Suicide's Daughter Prepared to Follow Him.

Marion, O.—Suddenly driven insane by brooding over the suicide of her father, Elias Clott, who hanged himself two weeks ago on his farm in Knox county, Mrs. Frank Lindsay, aged 49 years, grabbed a big knife, and, flourishing it above her head, ran upstairs and bolted the door. Frightened almost into hysterics, two women who were her guests, ran screaming from the house. By the time assistance arrived Mrs. Lindsay had severed a blood-vessel in her wrist and tied a towel around her neck. She was found slowly bleeding and choking to death on a bed. She was beyond aid. Many persons throughout the city received invitations to attend the wedding of Le Roy M. Lindsay, the eldest son of the unfortunate woman, and Miss Minnie Albrecht, on March 19. As a result of the tragedy the invitations were recalled.

ASSETS OF PRESTON

Will Realize Forty Cents On the Dollar, Assets W. R. Timken.

Canton, O.—W. R. Timken, of Canton, secretary of the Timken Roller Bearing Axle Co. of Canton, who has just returned from New York, where he was called in the case of Leonidas Preston, who committed suicide and who is accused of obtaining \$100,000 or more through forgery and other means, stated that he believed Preston's assets would realize 40 cents on the dollar. He said that the Canon and New York firms were separate concerns. Preston's pecuniaries were in three amounts, \$7,500, \$47,500 and \$50,000.

JUDGE'S LIPS

Watched By the Mute Bridegroom Who Misunderstood.

Marion, O.—A novel wedding was performed in Justice Conley's court when Edward Scott, aged 28, a mute, of Sterling, Ill., married Miss Cora Kramer, aged 18, of this city. By watching the lips of the justice, Scott answered the necessary questions until the latter part of the ceremony was reached, where he was asked if he would take "this woman for his lawful wife." He misunderstood and shook his head "No." The justice then wrote the words, and, gesticulating an apology, Scott wrote "Yes."

SOAKED IN WATER.

But the Check That Went Through a Wreck Was Still Legible.

Portsmouth, O.—County Clerk Adams received a grim reminder of the Quincy wreck in the shape of a water-stained letter that had been mailed on the fatal train at Beuna Vista, only 20 miles below here. It came out of a mail sack that sank into the swollen stream, and which when found was forwarded to Washington. The envelope contained a check which was still legible after being water-soaked and which was nearly a whole year reaching its destination.

THIRTY GUSHERS

In the Lima Field Sold By New Yorkers for \$250,000.

Lima, O.—One of the biggest deals yet reported in the new Illinois petroleum field was announced here in the sale of the properties of Riddle & Morrison, of New York, the consideration being \$250,000.

The property consists of 30 gushers in the great Crawford county field, with a present production of 2,500 barrels daily, and 1,000 acres of territory in the famous Shire pool.

Couldn't Find the Books.

Lima, O.—J. C. Hoyer, one of the trustees of the ousted Bellefontaine Bridge Co., subpoenaed in the Wm. N. Cleveland criminal action to bring all the books, papers and correspondence of the company. He came, but the data came not. "I searched everywhere," he said, "hunted high and low, but could not find a scrap of paper or one single book." He was dismissed.

To Escape Jail Sentence.

Cleveland, O.—To save himself from going to jail, John D. Rockefeller agreed to equip his skyscraper with fire escapes. He defied the city authorities until Building Inspector Lougee notified him that he would have him jailed unless he complied with his orders.

Banker's Close Call.

Marysville, O.—Some person fired a shot through the plate-glass front of the Bank of Marysville, the leading financial institution of the county, narrowly missing President Walter C. Fullington.

But She Wasn't!

Marion, O.—"Be careful with that, Christina! I dreamed that your hand was torn off in it." This warning was given to Miss Christina Rush, who was using a steam clothes "mangler" at the children's home. Later Miss Rush caught her hand and arm in the machine.

Sale of Oil Property.

Marietta, O.—The Riddle Oil Co., of this city, has disposed of valuable oil property at Robinson, Ill., to O'Day Bros. & Morrison, of New York, for \$225,000.

Died From Burns.

Cincinnati, O.—Mary Lambert, the two-year-old daughter of John Lambert, 418 Butler street, died from burns received when she fell into a tub of scalding water. The Lambert family came from Ireland six months ago.

Bond Sale.

Salem, O.—Bills will be opened for \$17,000 worth of city refunding bonds, the board of sinking fund trustees on March 25. The bonds are issued for the purpose of extending the payment of the city's outstanding bonds.

ENGINE SAFE.

But Thirteen Cars of Merchandise Are in Seven Mile Creek.

Hamilton, O.—A cloudburst in Collinsville caused Seven Mile creek to swell rapidly and wash out the P. C. & St. Louis bridge at that point. Second division of westbound freight No. 86 was derailed, and a number of cars derailed, but there were no fatalities. The freight was in charge of Conductor Stauffer and Engineer Stambach, both of Richmond. The engine got over the bridge all right. Thirteen cars loaded with merchandise were thrown into the creek. One-half mile of main track, north of Collinsville, was under water, and all through trains were detained by way of Xenia and Dayton.

FOUND BAIL.

And Former Supreme Court Clerk Emerson Leaves the Jail.

Columbus, O.—After several days' incarceration in the county jail, Lawson E. Emerson, until a few weeks ago clerk of the supreme court, succeeded in giving bond for his appearance and was released. For many years Mr. Emerson has been a leader in Belmont county politics and Sixteenth district. That his political friends should have failed to come to his rescue has caused the widest comment, as he enjoyed what was apparently wide popularity, and was a member of the so-called inner circles. Twice elected in the state, it is said that he was contemplating a third term.

CONSOLIDATION

Of the Ohio and Starling Medical Colleges Is Expected.

Columbus, O.—The Starling Medical college and the Ohio Medical university, both located in this city, were consolidated and filed articles of incorporation with the department of state under the name of the Starling-Ohio Medical college.

The former institution is one of the oldest and recognized as among the best in the country, and the Ohio, although established only a few years ago, has gained an excellent reputation.

WITH OIL

Woman Tried To Start a Fire and She Was Seriously Burned.

Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. Katherine Hant, a widow 70 years old, was seriously burned at her home, 611 East Third street, when she tried to start a fire with coal oil. Her screams attracted her daughter, who rolled Mrs. Hant on the floor and smothered the flames with a blanket. The woman was terribly burned about the face and body. Patrol 2 was called and took her to the city hospital. Owing to her advanced age she burns may prove fatal.

MOTHER LOOKED ON

While Her Son, Who Feared He Would Ruin a Family, Shot Himself.

Dennison, O.—James B. Remer ended his life by shooting himself. To his mother, in Port Washington, he told that he had been paying attention to a married woman. He said he feared that his conduct would cause a separation of husband and wife; that he had determined to end it all, and before his mother could prevent it, he placed the weapon to his head and fired.

TWO MEET DEATH

In the Swirl in Attempts To Save Endangered Citizens.

Marietta, O.—Two men were drowned in the flood here. Frank Gilpin fell from a rowboat in which he was trying to save two women, and his body has not been recovered.

Frank Hunter, a teamster, who was removing occupants of flooded homes, was jolted from his wagon and perished despite efforts to rescue him.

Officers of Ohio Stationary Firemen.

Hamilton, O.—The state convention of Ohio Stationary Firemen closed its session in Palmet hall with the election of the following officers: President, A. May, Cleveland, O.; first vice president, Frank Swallow, Cincinnati; second vice president, Lois Spohn, Columbus, O.; third vice president, W. Watson, Toledo; fourth vice president, Louis Sauer, Hamilton; fifth vice president, M. Wagner, Akron, O.; and secretary and treasurer, Louis Blecker, Cincinnati.

Killed Three Men.

Wellsville, O.—An explosion at the kilns of a brickyard caused by waves of a passing boat killed three Italian workmen here. There is great indignation at the boaman.

Shot His Bride First.

Lorain, O.—Samuel Kovatz died from self-inflicted wounds from a revolver. A few hours before he entered his home and shot his pretty six-months bride in the head and death was instantaneous. He was said to be jealous.

Malley Gets It.

Columbus, O.—C. W. Malley has been appointed state inspector of orchards and nurseries. He succeeds A. F. Burgess, who accepted a place in Massachusetts. Malley has been with the Ohio experimental station, Wooster.

Found Dead in Shanty.

Piqua, O.—Attended only by a faithful dog that was half starved, the body of Sylvester McKittick, a recluse who had lived in a little one-room shanty here for the last 20 years, was found after entrance had been forced to his humble dwelling.

Ohioan Honored.

Columbus, O.—Word has been received here that Col. A. C. Sharp, formerly of Delaware, O., has been appointed judge advocate general of troops in Cuba, and that he is now on his way to receive instructions.